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TERMS.

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SECULAR.

For the Boston Recorder.

ILLINOIS.
No class of people have so deep an interest in the acquisition of correct information respecting our new States and Territories as young farmers, whose estates are small, and who consequently think of emigrating to some place where good land is plenty and cheap. Since writing my last number, a copy of "The Illinois Intelligencer," printed at Vandalia, has come into my hands from which I have gleaned a few facts and statements which I deem sufficiently important to present to my readers. In an editorial article I find it stated that "Illinois is now gaining in population, and improving in her institutions and moral condition, infinitely faster than at any previous period. Our finances are flourishing; the State is solvent, and its revenue increasing. Schools and Colleges are growing up, and people pouring in. The country is healthy beyond all previous experience. Crops have been abundant. Grain, beef, and pork are bearing good prices. The sales of land are increasing."

I am not able at present to state, in detail, the exact prices of the various articles of produce; but I learn that merchandise, by which I mean those articles of eastern manufacture or foreign origin which are not easily dispensed with, such as groceries, clothing &c., may now be procured at St. Louis at about fifteen per cent in advance of the Boston prices. Some articles, for instance tea, may cost a higher price. The storekeepers in the Illinois towns and villages, will of course want an advance of 20 per cent on the St. Louis prices.

One of the greatest evils in Illinois six years ago was her depreciated currency. This is now remedied. The merchants now advertise to receive Illinois State Bank paper at from twelve per cent discount, up to par, for their merchandise.

The price of cattle continues low. Several advertisements of estrays, taken up and appraised, are published in the newspaper before mentioned, from which I learn that a yoke of work cattle five or six years old, is valued at thirty-five dollars. Another yoke, "three years old next spring," is appraised at sixteen dollars. Four steers, two to three years old, are valued at twenty-three dollars. A cow and calf set at seven dollars. A bull two years old came spring at four dollars and a half. Another cow, at six dollars. A heifer yearling, at two dollars and a half. A two year old heifer, at four dollars and a half. Horses taken up and appraised at eighteen, twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five dollars each. Considering these as authentic facts, for communicating a general idea of the value of stock, I shall doubtless be excused for copying it; as correct information of prices &c., is exceedingly important to emigrants. Probably these prices are somewhat less than would generally be asked by a farmer who should be called on by a new comer to sell him.

No person ought to go to Illinois with an expectation of accumulating much money by farming. Money is, and will for a long time continue to be, plenty in the new than the old states. But property in lands, farms, mills, horses, cattle, sheep, swine &c., can be accumulated faster by the hand of industry there, in proportion to the capital commenced with, than it can here. And merchants, lawyers, physicians, teachers &c., while they get but little money there, acquire an amount of property which would here constitute them the wealthiest of capitalists. This property is gradually increasing in value; and if taken care of, will ultimately insure to their posterity, all the advantages realized here by the descendants of large landholders.

But the people who contemplate going to settle in such a country as Illinois, find a sufficient inducement, generally, in the fact that they can there procure for a hundred or two dollars, a *home of their own*; lands and flocks, the proceeds of which, will comfortably subsidize their families; and enable them to bring up their children at home, unexposed to the dangers of the sea, or the temptations of the city. To a man of Christian and republican independence of spirit, there is something appalling in the prospects which are presented to a large portion of the population of these old states, in regard to the rising generation. And I am decidedly of opinion, that one of the surest safeguards to the morals of our country and the perpetuation of our free institutions, consists in making every one of our sons a freholder.

No State in the Union is likely to be more benefited by the spirit of internal improvement, now abroad in our land, than Illinois. A canal, to unite the navigable waters of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, with those of Lake Michigan, has been contemplated by her government; and preparatory measures taken for its construction. The U. S. Government has deemed this object so important, as to relinquish valuable portions of land, to facilitate its completion. The Cumberland Road, so celebrated in the history of our Congresses, has been continued into the heart of Ohio; completely finished as far as Zanesville, and not only located, but cut out and opened on to Indiana. Its location to the boundaries of Illinois, was directed last winter; and not a doubt exists but its extension across the state of Illinois, and on to the capital of Missouri, will be ordered by the present Congress. This Road, according to an original plan of the Government, must be laid out through the Seats of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—to that of Missouri. From Vandalia, the capital of Illinois, a reconnaissance was made several years since, to St. Louis. It is believed that as St. Louis is becoming the emporium of trade, for the whole of the country adjacent and above it, and is but a little south of a straight route from Vandalia to Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri; that this U. S. Road will be carried through that important town. In this case it will pass through the centre of Bond and Madison counties in Illinois.

But there is another enterprise in contemplation, which though perhaps less likely to be immediately realized, will assuredly be carried into effect in a few years. I mean—the construction of a Rail Road from some point on the Atlantic coast, perhaps as far east as New-York, to St. Louis. The immense augmentation of advantages, incident to Rail Roads, in consequence of the application of steam power in propelling vehicles for conveying merchandise, produce and passengers, has been so thoroughly tested in Europe—that but a few years will elapse before Rail Roads will be laid across every state in our Union. And the project which I understand has been recently proposed by a son of one of the greatest statesmen of our country, the late lamented Governor De Witt Clinton, is worthy of the son of such a sire. Whenever carried into effect, it will pass through some of the oldest counties in Illinois; and ensure to the owners and occupants of the middle and southern portion of the state, advantages of too high a character to be estimated in dollars and cents.

These are some of the prospects which those who settle in Illinois enjoy, to cheer them in their loneliness; and to which they point, when inviting their brethren in older states to come and join them in the subjugation of the wilderness. To individuals and families whose circumstances are sufficiently prosperous here, such prospects will possess little interest; but to some whose enterprises have been unattended with success, or whose patrimony is small; and to others, who aspire to become more extensively useful, the formation of a little colony to some of the places to which I have referred, will be deemed an object deserving of inquiry and consideration.

From the Quarterly Register.
MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTIONS.
Remarks by a distinguished Physician.
With peculiar pleasure we add to the preceding statements and communications the following observations, on the same subject, by an eminent Physician; a gentleman to whom the cause of humanity is already largely indebted. The remarks are in answer to four questions proposed by the Secretary of the Am. Education Society.

1. "What is the cause of the frequent failure in the health of sedentary men, and especially of students, which has been so much complained of in late years?"

Most of our students in colleges, and in the professions are early trained to habitual exercise in the open air in agricultural labor. On exchanging labor for study, a large proportion of them omit their exercise, but retain their habits of free diet; and many resort to a more stimulant course of living than they had been accustomed to before commencing their literary course. Few constitutions can support these changes for many years without injury.

The want of regular sleep, and of allowing a sufficient time for rest, occasionally assists in breaking down the constitutions of literary men. Every man, in order to continue healthy, must have a certain number of hours out of the twenty four for sleep. One requires 6, another 8, or perhaps even 9 hours; and it is found that early hours of retiring to rest and early rising contribute most to health. Literary men are accustomed to sit up late.

2. "What would be the effect of adopting regular and systematic exercise, agricultural or mechanical, in counteracting this evil?"
Such exercise would induce men to retire earlier than they otherwise might do; and in doing this, they would avoid the prostrating effects upon the nervous system, of an artificial and forced mental excitement and effort, when they ought to be in bed and asleep. Mechanical labor in an open work shop, if inferior, in its invigorating effects, to the labor of the field, is still an excellent substitute, and must, in certain cases, be more convenient. Regular labor must, of course, do a great deal towards remedying the evil.

3. "What are the physiological causes which render such exercise necessary?"
A certain degree of energy in the circulation of the blood is necessary to high health. This energy should be well balanced, and it should exist in all the organs. If the action of one part be high, and that of another be low, the balance of health is destroyed, and disorder is the consequence. By exercise, this balance is, in a measure, preserved, and the required vigor of the circulation is maintained. If the circulation in the voluntary muscles, and in the organs of digestion and secretion be allowed to languish, for want of exercise, their power of performing their appropriate offices becomes enfeebled, and hence an almost nameless variety of symptoms, indicating impaired health, may follow. If the brain be stimulated to undue action by intellectual operations, carried on with too great effort, or too long continued, while those organs which are concerned in furnishing a supply of healthy blood to every part of the whole animal machine, are left to a feeble or sluggish action, it is obvious that their functions must be but imperfectly performed; and if the actions of the secreting organs, those which separate various materials from the blood, exerting upon that blood an excretory important perhaps to the preservation of its purity, become by any means greatly enfeebled, it is not difficult to perceive that disease may follow as a consequence; indeed it is rather difficult to conceive why it should not often be manifested under the fluctuations of action to which the various parts of the system are exposed; and the marvel is, not that there is so much disease, but that there is not more.

4. "How far is the success of such exercise dependent upon a plain and simple diet? Shall coffee and tea be dispensed with, partially or entirely?"
When the energy of the stomach and the other organs, concerned in converting alimentary materials into blood, becomes so far reduced, as to admit of their function being performed but imperfectly, it would seem bad policy either to load them with materials too great in quantity, or of too stimulating a quality for their power of healthy action. Under the influence of suitable bodily exercise, and in a climate so tonic as ours, simple and unstimulating food is most to be relied on, where health is the object. If coffee and tea were essential to health in our climate, would they not, probably, have been provided in this climate? They may be useful in climates where human life must, necessarily, wear out sooner than in ours, and they may be useful to certain constitutions in this climate; but inasmuch as the habitual use of them is almost always abused to the lasting injury of multitudes, would it not be best to dispense entirely with their habitual use, and resort to them only as medicines?

Milk, chocolate, bread, rice, potatoes roasted or baked, plain cooked meats in small proportion, water occasionally combined with some vegetable acid, and the temperate use of fresh fruits just before a regular meal, or as a part of such meal, are articles which, in my opinion, can sustain the organic and intellectual functions of man, as long, and as perfectly without tea and coffee, and rum and tobacco, as with them.

REVIEW.

For the Boston Recorder.

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION: Or History of Mrs. Murray and her children. Revised and published by the Mass. S. S. Union, 1830. p. 150.

It was the design of the author of this little volume as expressed by himself, "to direct the minds of children to subjects of higher interest than those, which generally occupy the pages of books put into their hands."

In order to effect this object, he has given us an account of Mrs. Murray, a prudent, judicious, and pious mother, and her two children. Mrs. M. had been the wife of a merchant in prosperous business. At his death, being left in affluent circumstances, and having been solemnly reminded by the sudden removal of her husband from all his wealth and

prospective happiness, of the vanity of all that is temporal, and of the importance of giving our first attention to things of eternal moment, she devoted herself to the education of her children, the relief of the distressed, and the instruction of the ignorant around her.

The book is divided into four parts. If it had been cut into short chapters, and a few words expressive of its subject prefixed to each chapter, it would have been better fitted for the use of children. As it is now divided, the first part is principally occupied with an account of several visits made by Mrs. M. accompanied by her children, to persons in sickness and want. The second describes the manner, in which she endeavored to impress upon the mind of her son, who was suffering in consequence of his selfishness, a sense of the excellence of kindness and benevolence, and of the evils of the opposite disposition, together with some efforts made by members of her family to do good, and concludes with an account of the way, in which the Sabbath was spent by her household. The third part contains a variety of incidents, the most important of which are the removal of Mrs. M. and family from the city into the country, and the establishment of a week-day and a Sabbath School by her efforts. The fourth consists principally of conversations upon certain traditions current in Scotland, where the author resided, upon some of the superstitious notions that are apt to prevail among the less informed part of community, upon prayer and the theatre.

The author has introduced into every part of his narrative such reflections as would naturally be suggested to the mind of a thoughtful, considerate person by the incidents mentioned. These are not only calculated to be useful to children, but many of them are well worth the attention of persons of mature age, especially of such as are concerned in the education of children. For example, "Sister" (Mrs. Murray) gathered her family together every Sabbath evening, and asked such questions as she thought calculated to fix their attention upon the word of God. She made a point of asking what they recollected of the sermons they had heard. This served two good purposes; it afforded an opportunity to communicate religious instruction, and it taught those who expected to be thus questioned to give close attention to what they heard. This alone was a great point gained. Every parent knows how ready his children are to complain of bad memory, when they are asked to give an account of a sermon; and there are not a few grown persons, who complain of the same thing. But the want of memory is not the defect; for the same persons can recollect the particulars of any foolish story for years after it is told. It is want of attention to what is said in the pulpit, it is want of interest in the subject, that causes such forgetfulness. If people could only forget matters of inferior moment, and really hear what is preached, they would recollect as much of a sermon as of any other discourse." This passage is not selected as the most interesting, or most important of the many excellent reflections, with which our author has enriched his narrative, but as a fair specimen of his general character.

The book is not, indeed, one of those, which, by the relation of unnatural and surprising events, excite a kind of feverish, yet pleasing emotion, while they make no durable impression on the heart, and implant not a single useful principle in the mind. It is a book, in which the reader is not only relieved from want of exercise, but he is not without apprehension that there are many in our Sabbath schools, who have become so much attached to this effeminate, childish kind of writing, that they will not read the "History of Mrs. Murray and her children" with the attention it deserves. If so, it is an evil, and an evil that should be immediately counteracted. This little volume will have a tendency to form a better taste, and lead to better habits of reading. To every one, who will persevere with a disposition to think of what he reads, we may safely promise a rich reward for his time and attention.

We know not how we can better close this notice, than by quoting a few of the author's concluding remarks. They are upon an important subject, and, we believe, correct. "The authors of books for children" says he, "have, for the most part, done like ignorant nurses, who, when they hear a child utter a syllable in its own way, instead of pronouncing the syllable distinctly, that the child may learn to speak better, let themselves down to its level, and talk to it in its own broken language; whereas, if they would speak in good English, the child would catch and imitate the sound, and soon learn to speak distinctly. In like manner, some authors, instead of endeavoring to raise the young mind to a high standard, have let themselves down to a level with the lowest scale of intellect; and those, who read nothing better, are likely to continue children all their days. But if we set before the young mind things, which are really interesting and important,—if, instead of descending to their level, we endeavor to raise them up to ours, we may expect them to make rapid progress in useful knowledge." I. T.

TRACTS.

FROM A TRACT AGENT IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Tract cause is going on here better and better. Clergymen and private individuals, of different denominations, give their cordial co-operation. Prejudices against the great plans of benevolence, for which our age is distinguished, are removed; liberal contributions are in many instances made; and much good is done.

I often preach, in behalf of the Tract cause, to two congregations each day, for many days in succession. During one week, recently, I preached ten times, and attended constantly to Tract business. I have great reason for thankfulness, that my health continues so good, in the midst of such arduous labor. The attention to preaching has been great. After preaching lately, on a Lord's Day evening, a number of persons expressed a desire to converse with me on the concerns of the soul—four of them I found were rejoicing in hope, and others anxiously inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?"

On the Sabbath, a week previous, an unusual seriousness was very apparent. The house, which ordinarily holds the congregation, would hold but little more than half the Females; and the males, old and young, sat around the house on seats prepared on the spur of the moment, from rails, boards &c. Many were suffused in tears. Multitudes came and shook hands with me, with great cordiality. One man informed me, that my first sermon on the Lord's day was the seventh he had heard me preach.

This evening I have attended one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended. When I was here last, a number of individuals expressed a desire to converse with me on the state of their

souls; and as my pressing engagements rendered it then impracticable, I appointed this evening, to give all who wished the opportunity. The evening has been rainy—I expected a few; but the room and the kitchen, and passage, as far as I could see, were crowded; and almost all seemed deeply affected, and anxious for their souls' salvation. I conversed with them till nine o'clock; and now, between 10 and 11, several are still conversing, while I am writing. My labor is sufficient to fill up every hour. I end the day fatigued, but rise in the morning refreshed for new efforts.

I preach as if there were but two parties—God's and the Adversary's; and in connexion with my efforts for the Tract cause, endeavor to do all I can to bring those whom I address to give their own hearts to Christ—to enlist themselves in the cause of Temperance—total abstinence from intoxicating drinks—and to consecrate themselves, without reserve, to the advancement of the eternal interests of their fellow men, and the blessed cause of our Redeemer on the earth. In one place, the very men who argued against me, when I first went to them and preached, "Touch not, taste not, handle not," are now the leaders of the Temperance cause. In another place, where I found them all opposed to the Temperance Society, having called with the minister on a prechant of the place, the Borne was brought forth, and I began a lecture on total abstinence. The minister could not accord with my opinions; but when I saw him afterwards, he told me he was convinced—that "Touch not, taste not, handle not," should therefore be his motto. He had conversed with his family on the subject, and had what was in the decenter poured away—he could not give it away—he could not sell it. His son at first desired to sell it; but on hearing another discourse on Temperance, he told his father he did not wish to sell it. Three Temperance Societies are now formed in the county, and others are in progress.

Several very striking additional evidences of the blessing of God on our labors, I would relate; but I am now exceedingly fatigued, and must bring my letter to a close. I am weary in the work, but not of it, I find so many things to sweeten the labor in the evident blessing of God on Tracts. I trust I feel willing to labor wherever the Committee think I can do the most good in this blessed cause; and to continue my labors till I fall in the work.

Am. Tr. Mag.
SABBATH SCHOOLS.
For the Boston Recorder.
A NEW EXERCISE FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND BIBLE CLASSES.—No. III.
MATTHEW CHAP. II.
SECTION I. verses 1-8.

1. It is often found that they who live at a distance from the means of grace, are led to use double diligence; and thus first get acquainted with Christ, and his salvation.

2. Good scholars should be good Christians, and then they complete their learning, when they learn Christ.

The wise men who came from the East to worship Christ, were learned men; yet earnestly desired to add to all their other attainments, the knowledge of Christ.

3. Those who truly desire to know Christ, and truly desire to be saved, will not be content with what they know, but will go on to know the Lord.

4. A man may have a prevailing persuasion of many truths, and yet hate them violently, because they interfere with his ambition, interests, or sinful indulgence.

5. Sinners are often tormented with secret fears, which they keep to themselves.

6. The greatest wickedness often conceals itself under a mask of piety.

Have you no reason to fear that multitudes, who are far less favored than you are with Christian instruction, will enter Heaven, while you are shut out? Are you more concerned to know Christ, than to obtain all other knowledge? Are you a sincere enquirer after Christ, and do you read to those places, where you will be most likely to obtain correct information in regard to him? Are you willing to be known as an inquirer after Christ, however much it may expose you to the remarks of false professors, or of proud and worldly men? Have you any secret dislike of the truths which you hear concerning Christ? Does your desire to know and honour Christ, and to join the company of his worshippers, arise merely from a wish to obtain some selfish or worldly end?

SECTION 2. verses 9-15.

1. The Lord will guide with his counsel those who follow the teaching of his word, and wait on him for further light: he can even help them by means of ungodly men, who know more than they practice.

2. We must attend on Christ, though we go alone. Whatever others do, we must serve the Lord; if they will not go to heaven with us, yet we must not go to hell with them.

The wise men, who were Gentiles, came from a far country to worship Christ; while the Jews, his kinsmen, would not go to the next town to bid him welcome.

3. We should be glad of every thing that will show us the way to Christ.

4. The humble inquirer will not be stumbled at finding the Saviour, or his disciples in obscure cottages, after having in vain sought them in palaces, and populous cities.

5. If we be sincere in the surrender of ourselves to Christ, we will not refuse to part with what is dearest to us; nor, are our gifts accepted, unless we first present ourselves to him, living sacrifices.

6. Those who act cautiously, and are afraid of sin, and snares, if they apply themselves to God for direction, may expect to be led in the right way.

7. God is acquainted with all the cruel projects and purposes of the enemies of his church. If we sincerely follow his guidance, he will, by various interpositions direct our conduct; and he has unnumbered methods of defeating the most subtle and best concerted machinations of his enemies.

8. It is no discouragement to you, in seeking Christ, that you are likely to be left to seek him, alone, and, if you should find him, to be associated with those whose condition in life is humble? Has the surrender of yourself to Christ been followed by large and generous contributions of your property, according to your ability, to support his cause in the world? When the enemies of Christ devise mischief against his church, are you apt to despond, or have you strong faith in God, that he will open a way of escape, and completely bring to naught the counsels of the ungodly?

SECTION 3. verses 16-23.

1. An unbridled wrath, armed with an unlawful power, often transports men to the most absurd and unreasonable acts of cruelty.

2. It is impossible to assign any limits to the wickedness of the human heart, when furious passions and great authority combine; and when sinners are become callous by habit, and daring by impunity and atrocious crimes.

3. It is well for the world, that the triumphing of overgrown monsters in wickedness commonly proves short.

4. In all our removes it is good to see our way plain, and God going before us: We should not move one way or other, without receiving intimations of the Divine will.

5. Wherever Providence allots us the bounds of our habitation, we must expect to share the reproach of Christ, and to be branded with some opprobrium for his sake.

Have you seen the depravity of your heart, so as to convince that if you were left to pursue, without restraint, the corrupt inclinations of your nature, you would sink into the greatest crimes and miseries? Can you be content to live in obscurity and bear reproach for the name of Christ, if God calls you to do it; and would such a situation be far more preferable to you, than a residence among the rich and the great who neither know nor love the Saviour.

POPEY.

From the Christian Watchman.

JESUITICAL PROSCRIPTION OF PROTESTANTS.

The bold and violent manner in which the Catholics of this city are attacking our religious institutions and teachers, makes it necessary to defend ourselves, or confess judgment. That country, which the denominations of this country have ever, till now, maintained towards each other, has prevented our exposing the errors and harmfulness of popery. They now render further silence culpable. If Jesuits had kept quiet, and ministered to their people unobtrusively, there had been no need of defensive measures on our part. But now that they claim the country, call our ministers unauthorized, and "the enemies of society," affirm Luther and Calvin to be heretics now that they declare that the private reading and interpretation of the Bible produced the errors of Maner, Socinus, and Bayle, the dreams of Swedenborg, Brothers, and Southey; that it has perverted religion; disturbed society, poisoned justice and persecuted virtue; it is time to lift the covering which was left, as a mantle of charity, over enemies which seemed innocuous. I hope you will, as a faithful WATCHMAN, give notice of the character and present efforts of popery, to the good people of this land.

You will oblige a friend, who has paid for your paper every year since it existed, by inserting the following extract from the works of JOEL BARLOW. PAPACON.

"One of the most admirable contrivances of the Romish church, is the business of confessions. It requires great reflection to give us an idea of the effects wrought on society by this part of the machinery. It is a solemn recognition of the supernatural powers of the priest, repeated every day in the year, by every human creature above the age of twelve years. Nothing is more natural than for men to judge of every thing around them, and even of themselves, by comparison; and in this case, what opinion are the laity to form of their own dignity? When a poor, ignorant, vicious mortal is set up for the God, what must be the man? I cannot conceive of any person going seriously to a confessional and believing in the equality of rights, or possessing one moral sentiment, that is worthy of a rational being."

"Another contrivance of the same sort, and little inferior in efficacy, is the law of celibacy, imposed on the priesthood, both male and female.—The priest is in the first place armed with the weapons of moral destruction, by which he is made the professional enemy of his fellow men; and then, for fear he should neglect to use those weapons,—for fear he should contract the feelings and friendships of rational beings, by mingling with society, and becoming one of its members,—for fear his impositions should be discovered by the intimacy of family connexions,—he is interdicted the most cordial endearments of life; he is severed from the sympathies of his fellow creatures, and yet compelled to be with them; his affections are held in the mortmain of perpetual activity; and, like the dead men of Perpetua, he is lashed to society for tyranny and contamination."

"I will not mention the corruption of morals, which must result from the combined causes of the ardent passions of constrained celibacy, and the secret interviews of the priest with the women of his charge, for the purpose of confessions: I will draw no arguments from the dissensions sown in families; the jealousies and consequent aberrations of both husband and wife, occasioned by an intriguing stranger being in the secrets of both; the discouragements laid upon matrimony by a general dread of these consequences, in the minds of men of reflection,—effects which are remarkable in all Catholic countries; but I will conclude this article by observing the direct influence that ecclesiastical celibacy alone has had on the population of Europe."

"This policy of the church may have produced, at least, as great an effect, as thinning society, as the whole of her wars and persecutions. In Catholic Europe, there must be near a million of ecclesiastics. This proportion of mankind continuing deducted from the agents of population, for fifteen centuries, must have precluded the existence of more than one hundred millions of the human species."

"As long as public teachers are chosen by the people, are salaried and removable by the people, are born and married among the people, have families to be educated and protected from oppression and from vice,—as long as they have all the common sympathies of society, to bind them to the public interest, there is very little danger of their becoming tyrants by force; and the liberty of the press will prevent their being so by craft."

"In the United States of America there is no established church; and this is one of the principal circumstances which distinguish that government from all others that ever existed; it insures the unembarrassed exercise of religion, the continuation of public instruction in the science of liberty and happiness, and promises a long duration to a representative government."

"The following tariff of the prices of abolition will show what these holy fathers have accumulated relative to the proportion of moral turpitude in different crimes. It was reprinted at Rome no longer ago than the last century."

Crime	Price
For a layman who shall strike a priest without effusion of blood	£ 5 0
For one layman who shall kill another	0 3 0
For murdering a father, mother, wife, or sister	0 5 0
For eating meat in Lent	0 3 0
For him who first with his mother or sister	0 3 0
For murdering on those days when the church forbids matrimony	2 0 0
For the abolition of all crimes	2 10 0

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GERMAN WORKS.

and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, Stand, 47 Washington Street, Boston.
Vetus Testament, 18 vols.
Novum Testamentum, 5 vols.
Grammatica, Van Ess's Edit.
Arithmetica et Chaldaisches Lexicon, ober das Hebr. 1 vol.
Novum Testament, Grace, 1 vol.
Strenua Sacra Johannis, 1 vol.
Monumentum in Libris Novi Testamenti Hiebraice, 1 vol.
Novum Lexicon Graeco-Latinum in Novum Testamentum, 2 vols.

Novum Testamentum, Grace, 1 vol.
Briefe Pauli an die Romer, 1 vol.
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POETRY.

HYMN.
Written by N. P. WILLIS for the Temperance Society
in Wareham, Mass. and sung at their meeting, January
6, 1820.

"Look not upon the wine when it is red." PROVERBS.

Look not upon the wine when it
Is red within the cup;
Stay not for pleasure when she fills
Her tempting beaker up!

Thou' clear its depths, and rich its glow,
A spell of madness licks below.

They say 'tis pleasant on the lip,
And merry on the brain,
They say it stirs the sluggish blood,
And dulls the tooth of pain.

At last within its glowing depths
A stinging serpent, unseen, sleeps.

Its rosy light will turn to fire,
Its coolness change to thirst,
And by its mirth, within the brain
A sleepless worm is nurs'd.

There's not a bubble at the brim
That does not carry food for him.

Then dash the brimming cup aside,
And spill its purple wine,
Take not its madness to thy lip,
Let not its curse be thine.

'Tis red and rich—but grief and woe
Are hid those rosy depths below.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

The following is the conclusion of an article on the Western Country, contained in the February number of the Home Missionary, and written by the Rev. Mr. Peters, Corresponding Secretary of the Am. Home Miss. Society, who has just returned from a western tour.

Rapid advancement hitherto.

I spent an evening with a venerable clergyman of Kentucky. He talked of the west with a warmth of emotion, and a comprehensiveness of views, which were the proper result of his zealous devotion to its best interests, and his long and familiar acquaintance with the details of its history. "Forty-six years ago," said he, "I stood on a hill in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pa., and lifted up my eyes upon this western country. I drew a line from the spot where I stood, north to Lake Erie, and south along the range of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains to the Gulf of Mexico. West of this line was almost entirely a waste wilderness. Settlements, it is true, had been commenced in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, but they were rising amid tears and blood, and the whole population of the west was then scarcely 500. Lexington, now numbering 6000, and Louisville, which now contains 12,000 souls, had not begun their existence—Cincinnati, which now numbers 25,000 inhabitants, was then a cluster of shacks, and Columbus, now the seat of government of Ohio, with more than 3,000 inhabitants, was to remain nearly thirty years a dense forest. But what a mighty change has God wrought! And I think him that I have lived to see it. In forty-six years, five hundred inhabitants have been increased to four millions!"

State and prospects of the Presbyterian Church in the West.

My venerable friend then proceeded to remark on the goodness of God to the rising churches of the west, and spoke with a feeling of gratitude which is known only to those who have borne, with him, the perils and the labors of pioneering and frontier life. He had himself assisted in organizing nearly one hundred churches, and within the time above named, five synods of the Presbyterian body had been reared on that wide field, which, forty years ago, was a wilderness. These synods contain not much less than 600 organized churches, with from 250 to 300 ministers and licentiates. These truly are great things, whereof we ought to be glad. When considered in connection with what has been effected on the same field by other denominations of Christians, they are achievements that are truly wonderful and highly encouraging. If so much has been accomplished, in so short a time, and amid so many and so great difficulties and embarrassments, what may not be expected from the blessing of God on similar efforts the next forty years, with all the preparation which the churches now possess for continued and extended action. If the wilderness, in the last forty years, with its few laborers, has been brought to put forth buds and blossoms, may it not, in an equal time to come, become a fruitful field? Does not the present preparation, that may be realized, the field is especially prepared for the reception of an influence which shall warm it into life and fruitfulness. Many of its own churches are now prepared to shed forth their blessings upon others. In young men, in increasing numbers, are being educated for the work of the ministry, while institutions for literary and theological instruction are becoming multiplied and highly respected in several of the western states. These in their design and tendency, are admirably adapted to meet and combine with the present revival of piety in the churches, and the work of the ministry, while institutions for literary and theological instruction are becoming multiplied and highly respected in several of the western states. These in their design and tendency, are admirably adapted to meet and combine with the present revival of piety in the churches, and the work of the ministry, while institutions for literary and theological instruction are becoming multiplied and highly respected in several of the western states.

But the encouragement given to the above considerations is not greater than is the necessity laid upon the friends of education and of missions for increased action and prayer in the blessed work of sending the gospel to the destitute. In the whole field above described, not much more than one half of the churches which have been organized, are supplied with pastors, while there are hundreds of congregations who wait with longing anxiety for some one to break to them the bread of life. And, to a great extent, their eyes are turned to the Home Missionary Society, under God, to supply the deficiency. This is a noble and laudable work, and the friends of Home Missions, and every friend of his country, and especially every American Christian, should feel that, on the one hand, he is warned by the immense and overwhelming prospect of increase to the western and southern states, in numbers and in piety, and that on the other hand he is encouraged by what God hath already wrought, and by the present extended preparation for future and more efficient efforts, to put his hand and heart to this enterprise of love, till the future nations and the great western valley shall all be blessed with the light of life, and the righteousness thereof shall go forth as a lamp that burneth.

MR. IRVING.

In taking our leave for the present, of Mr. Irving, we offer him a recommendation to study far more attentively than he has yet done the distinction between an accuser of the brethren, and the character of one who can have compassion on the ignorant, and on them that are out of the way, for that he himself also is compassed with infirmity. Till he recognizes such distinctions, his admissions will be repelled by those who most need them; and will be received with distrust and regret by those who are quite as far as he does, and in many instances, perhaps farther; their sight being quickened by that self-knowledge, sympathy, and devotional tenderness of spirit, which they would find discover elsewhere. We fear, also, that as the intellect loses its vigor, and becomes irregular and contracted in its operations, when under the influence of partial and excited feeling, the fine mental powers of the writer before us have been allowed to sink below their former elevation. He is likewise oppressed by the superincumbent masses of his own performances; their number and size having already become a demand too serious, both upon the author's credit and the public leisure. With talents capable of being most beneficially exercised, if they were duly disciplined and restrained within measured limits, Mr. Irving does ill to choke the world with crude thoughts, when he might administer wholesome viands, as palatable as could consist with the bitter sweet of Christian expostulation. With principles also, in the main coincident with our common faith, he does more extended ill by mingling them with hazardous speculations, such as remind us of what the continental anarchist Blumebach said of phrenology: "What is true in it is not new, and what is new is not true;" though with a serious difference between the small mischief effected by blowing the bubbles of science, and the folly of professing to make extraordinary new discoveries in religion. It is the more melancholy if this rash spirit show itself in matters so mysterious as the nature of the Godhead, and the person of Jesus Christ; in reference to which, few things occasioned more unfruitful theories in the

early centuries of the church; so that all claims from such sources, to novelty and usefulness, preferred by living divines, are already obsolete.

But have we satisfied either the opponents, or the friends of Mr. Irving, in the preceding estimate? We believe not. Like all men who have excited a considerable degree of public attention, he is both over and undervalued. In attempting to strike the balance, we regard him as too eminent, both in ability and principle, to be allowed to retire from the printing-house; and, on the other hand, as being excluded from it, if he should persist in his present peculiarities. Our reviewer occupies a singular position in the field of action. He is not altogether an ally, nor an enemy; but alternately either. Like the war elephant, he is dangerous to all sides. He is harnessed for the fight by none—governed by none—but contends with the vigor and independence of one who would seem to love war for its own sake. We only wish that he discerned friend from foe, lessened the confusion of the fight, and hastened the triumph of truth, by the regularity of his movement, and the right direction of his well-intended impetuosity.

—Christian Observer.

From the S. Religious Intelligencer.

MR. JEFFERSON'S WORKS.

We learn from various sources that the extracts we copied a few weeks since from Mr. Jefferson's works, have been the topic of much animadversion and have awakened the feelings of detestation with which the most disolute principles are regarded by a virtuous people. One of our correspondents in the low country, says:

"I was highly gratified by your notice of Mr. Jefferson's Theology. It was the subject of much conversation in my presence since my return to the country, and it appears that its monstrous absurdities have shocked even the most ardent admirers of the author. They are much mortified that he has not more fully defended the fallacy which he so incautiously introduced upon the subject of an all-wise provision made over the unfaithful and imprudent conduct of his grandson, in exposing, publicly, opinions which he professes to wish concealed, save to the chosen few, to the honor of that cause which he has so much to disprove. Indeed, difficult to determine which most shocked and astonished me, the exhibition of Mr. J.'s impious presumption and pride of intellect, or the weakness manifest in the conclusions of him who was so long generated as a Levite in learning and philosophy. He boasts of a perception strong enough to discern the falsehood from the rubbish in the precepts of our blessed Lord, whose every word is truth itself, and then in reference to the Holy Trinity, declares that nothing ought to be believed which reason can not comprehend, a hackneyed assertion which every child can confute with a blade of grass! 'How is the mighty fallen!'"

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The National Intelligencer contains an able and profound Address delivered before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, by Henry Clay. It treats of the Indians, the free blacks, and the slaves; it gives a history of slavery in this country, and describes the present condition of the African race among us. Mr. Clay states that the increasing cultivation of cotton and sugar has increased and sustained the price of slaves; he believes the time will soon come when the supply will be greater than the demand; that the price will then begin to decline, and will inevitably continue to fall until adult slaves will not bring 100 dollars each. When ever the price of the adult shall be less than the cost of raising him from his infancy, proprietors will liberate or abandon their slaves. No where in the farming portion of the United States would slave labor be now generally employed, if the proprietors were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price of the Southern market. The ascendancy of free labor will proceed from the north to the south, gradually entering first the States nearest to the free region.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of this truly national Institution was held in the Representatives' Hall of the Capitol, on the evening of the 18th inst. The assembly was large; the different sections of our Union were honorably represented; and it gave us not a little pleasure to see the occasion graced by the numerous attendance of those in whose hearts generous sympathy is ever vital. Gen. C. F. Mercer having been called to the Chair, and the divine blessing invoked by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, the attention of the audience was directed to the reading of the Secretary's report. The unbroken silence which pervaded the assembly while the report was being read, was a higher acknowledgment of its interesting themes and classical merit than any which we can bestow. The meeting was eloquently addressed by gentlemen who moved the different resolutions. Mr. Frelinghuysen was peculiarly happy, both in his topics and manner, and the burst of feeling which involuntarily escaped from each heart at his conclusion, was sure evidence that the spell of eloquence had been at work. The disclosures of the report, and the interest manifested by the assembly, were such as could not fail to animate and encourage the friends of oppressed Africa.

—American Spectator.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, LITCHFIELD CO. CONN.

The Report of this Society, for the last year, has just been published. The receipts into the treasury, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1829, were \$8088 38. The Society has paid to the treasury of the American Board within the last year, \$29,102 93—and the County is none the poorer for doing it. To many of the donors, we know it has been a privilege to give to this sacred object. Alluding to the pressure of commercial embarrassments in the large towns, and the consequent dependence which, for the coming year, the Board place on the friends of missions, in the interior, the Secretary says:

"The aid once very opportunely afforded by Litchfield county, in a time of peculiar embarrassment, was recognized at the time, by the friends of the cause, as a relief from the pressure of want, and expressions of gratitude to God, Brothers, we have once again received their necessities, and we can do it again. There is no want of ability. Let only the funds which the temperance reformation has saved the county for eight months past, be appropriated to this object, and our contributions will be increased to ten times the amount given the last year. Oh for the same mind in Christians, which was also in Christ Jesus; who, though he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich! Oh for that heavenly spirit which animated the Apostolic Church, when no man said that ought of the things which he possessed was his own! 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'—Cl. Obs.

—From the Conn. Observer.

EXTRACT FROM A PASTOR'S JOURNAL.

"I saw him carried off by his dwelling. The coffin was large, and he was a manly youth. On it were the initials of his name—H. C. No. 25. His mind was in a state of confusion in grief. She was 22. When I joined their hands I said, none had brighter, fairer prospects. Now he is no more. It was a sad slaughter. Ardent Spirits did it. I knew it. All knew it. Many sighed deeply as they laid him in the grave and thought it was so. I wanted to say it was. I spoke long at the house and again at the grave, and of every thing but his destroyer. The fire burned in my bosom, and I wished to attack him over the lifeless body, and warn the young men of my charge to beware of his wiles. But all would have pronounced it imprudent; unkind to friends, and unamiable to the occasion, and I was compelled to be silent. And thus thought I it is. The demon Intemperance can slay our young men and none can peep or mutter. The cause of their death must be buried up. It must be ascribed to every thing but the reality. H. C. was said, died of the consumption, and the demon laughed every time the lie was told."

THE LOVE OF BROTHERS.

Contrasted with Inhumanity.

In the reign of Queen Anne, a soldier, belonging to a marching-regiment, which was quartered in the city of Worcester, was taken up for desertion; and being tried by a court martial, was sentenced to be shot. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel being at the time in London, the command of the regiment descended in course to the Major, a most cruel and inhuman man. The day on which the deserter was to be executed having arrived, the regiment, as is usual on these occasions, was drawn out to see the execution.

It is the custom on these occasions, for the several corporals to cast lots for this disagreeable office; and when every one expected to see the lots cast as usual, they were surprised to find that the Major had given orders that the prisoner should die by the hands of his own brother, who was only a private man in the same company, and who, when the cruel order arrived, was taking his leave of his unhappy brother, and with tears fast flowing that expressed the anguish of his soul, was hanging for the last time about his neck.

On his knees did the poor fellow beg that he might not have a hand in his brother's death; and the poor prisoner, forgetting for a moment his petitions to Heaven, begged to die by any hands but those of a brother. The unrelenting officer, however, could by no means be prevailed on to revoke his cruel sentence, though entreated by every inferior officer of the regiment; and by the contrary, he swore, that he, and he only, should be the executioner, if it were only for example's sake, and to make justice appear more terrible. When much time had been wasted in fruitless endeavours to soften the rigour of his inhuman sentence, the prisoner, prepared to die, and the Major to be the executioner.

The Major, strict to the maxims of cruelty, stands close to see that the piece was properly loaded, which being done, he directs that the third motion of his cane shall be the signal to fire. Accordingly, at the third motion, the Major (instead of the prisoner) received the bullet through his own head, and fell lifeless to the ground.

The man had no sooner discharged his piece, than throwing it on the ground, he exclaimed—"He that can give no mercy, no mercy let him receive. Now I submit! I had rather die this hour for that man's death, than live an hundred years and take away the life of my brother. No person seemed to be sorry for this unexpected piece of justice on the inhuman Major, and the man being ordered into custody, many gentlemen present, who had been witnesses of the whole affair, joined to entreat the officers to defer the execution of the other brother till the queen's pleasure should be known.

The request being complied with, the city chamber, that very night, drew up a very feeling and pathetic address to her Majesty, setting forth the unparalleled cruelty of the deceased officer, and humbly entreated her Majesty's pardon for both the brothers.

The brothers were pardoned, and discharged from the army.—*Sailor's Magazine.*

Bibles for United States Seamen—best mode of distributing them.

An application from the American Bible Society, in 1820, to the secretary of the navy for his counsel and co-operation, in the accomplishment of their benevolent purpose of supplying U. S. seamen with Bibles, "their liberal views" were appreciated, the solicited counsel and co-operation were cordially given, and, among other regulations, by the department, on the subject, "it was," says the editor of the *Sailor's Magazine*, "specified, that every petty officer and sailor, who wishes for it, should have a Bible."

Supposing this measure to be still in force for its due fulfillment, let it be made the duty of each chaplain in the United States navy, appointed to a vessel, to see that vessel supplied; and further, that it be made the duty of all chaplains, stationed at navy yards, to supply such vessels as sail from their respective yards without chaplains. The preceding suggestion is founded on the supposition, that the American Bible Society is still desirous of fulfilling the benevolent service offered and accepted in 1820.—*Sailor's Mag.*

ONE VICE REQUIRES MORE SACRIFICE THAN FIFTY.

I will venture to affirm, that religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion; so exacting as the world; nor so despotic as fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition? or such renunciations of our quiet as pride? Does devotion murder sleep, like dissipation? Does she destroy health, like intemperance? Does she annihilate wealth, like gaming? Does she embitter life, like discord? Or abridge it, like duelling? Does religion impose more sacrifices, than such vices as vanity? If the estimate be fairly made, then I will venture to assert that the balance is clearly on the side of religion, even in the article of pleasure.

ANECDOTE OF A BLACK WOMAN.

In one of the Native Congregations, the Catechist lately made known to them their duty of supporting the Tamul-Tract Association, established in India. A few days after, that poor aged woman, a widow, who has hardly so much as daily to satisfy her hunger, came and brought a few Cushi (a small copper coin), and requested the Catechist to take them for the Tract Society. He, knowing her wretched circumstances, refused to take the money, and offered to pay it himself for her. But she insisted upon her duty to hers. The Catechist then asked, whether she thought to gain heaven by it? "No," said she, "not heaven; But must we not do what we can to save the souls of others?"

OFFICE SEEKING.

The Americans, of all others, are an office-seeking people. No matter what office is created, or what vacancy exists, or what chance there is of getting somebody else turned out, from the office of Register in this city, to that of the highest in the gift of the people, there is always a certain party that there will be a host of applicants. And so greedy are people of place, that hundreds and thousands will relinquish a good thriving business of two or three thousand a year, for the moderate insufficiency of eight or twelve hundred, provided they can get it for the public. Albany at the present moment, is filled with office-seekers from this city. If any body doubts the fact, let him go to Albany, and look at the greedy swarms of supplicants for Executive favor, who hang in clusters about the portals of the capitol, and stand in regiments along the pathway of the Governor.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

In the prospectus announcing the contemplated reprint of Webster's English Dictionary, in England, in the following remark by E. H. Barker; whose name, if we reflect right, we have seen appended to many valuable articles in the *Classical Journal*.

"If any man living be entitled to the appellation of 'veteran philologist,' it must be Dr. Webster; and the golden thread of his profound knowledge and extensive researches, constituting a new era in English lexicography, will, by the reprint, at a reasonable price, become accessible to the English student and mature scholar."

The session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, at Quebec, was opened on the 22d inst.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky.—Faculty: Alva Woods D. D. President and Prof. of Intellect, and Mor. Phil.; James Biddle D. D. Prof. of Chemistry; John Boyle L. L. D. Prof. of Law; Thos. J. Matthews A. M. Prof. of Math. and Nat. Phil.; John Roche A. M. Prof. of Greek and Latin Lang.; with a Teacher of the Preparatory School, 2 Tutors, and 5 Professors in the Medical Department.—Students. Medical Class, 200; Law Class, 10; Seniors, 12; Juniors, 17; Sophomores, 35; Freshmen, 17; Preparatory Department, 62; Total, 362. Undergraduates, 81. Of the whole number of students, 73 are from the town of Lexington, 21 from the county of Fayette, 107 from other parts of Kentucky, and 159 from other states.

Hudson Lunatic Asylum.—Dr. Samuel White, of Hudson, advertises that he has leased, for a term of years, the extensive stone edifice lately occupied as the Almshouse, for the purpose of establishing a desirable and salutary retreat for the insane. It stands on the border of the city, commanding an extensive prospect of the River, the Catskill Mountains, and the varied scenery interspersed. He proposes to adopt tender treatment for his patients, and that the accommodations, after a thorough repair, will afford every comfort and advantage.

Washington vs. Slavery.—At the recent annual meeting, at Washington, of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Austin, of Arlington, it is said, repelled the illiberal attack, made by O'Connell, recently, upon the bright character of our illustrious Washington; and stated that the father of his country, about the time of his death, was deeply engaged in maturing a plan for the freeing and the removal of all his slaves to the western region."

Sugar Cane in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Gazette mentions a successful attempt that was made last season, to cultivate the Sugar Cane, in Sevier Co., and expresses the hope that it can be profitably cultivated in the southern part of the Territory, and perhaps to a limited extent as far north as the Arkansas River.

Institution for Savings, Boston.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees on the 19th ult. the Treasurer reported the amount of receipts since the meeting in July, to be \$174,536; of payments of principal \$148,319 67. Of 3228 deposits, 1142 were for new account and 793 accounts have been closed. The amount of the funds of the institution is \$1,029,599 74.

ANNALS OF INTemperance.

Horrid Murder.—The *Le Roy* (N. Y.) Gazette, contains the particulars of the murder of Samuel Davis, tavern keeper, about one mile east of that village, on the 21st inst. James Gray, and his father Elijah Gray, have been committed to await their trial, the former as principal and the latter as accessory. The deed was committed in open day, in the bar-room of the murdered, with whom they had some long standing quarrel, and the Gazette says "that enmity was undoubtedly heightened and goaded by the maddening influence of liquor."

The Coroner was called, on Monday last, to sit on the body of a woman by the name of Mary Morgan, who came to her death by intemperance—nothing was to be seen, in the room, but a lot of rags for bed clothes. Six or seven of the unhappy occupants of the room, appeared to be under the influence of this destructive vice.—*Boston Post.*

The Drunkard satisfied.—In a town where there is a flourishing Town Society, a female called on a neighbor and found three or four children crying round her. After customary salutations the mother said to the visitor, My children are crying for something to eat, and I have not a morsel to give them." Their father by drunk on the bed. Conn. Obs.

NEW MUSIC.

BE it remembered, That on the twenty-eighth day of January A. D. 1830, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Charles Bradley of said District has deposited in this Office the Title of an Enlarged and Revised Edition of his book, entitled, in the words following, to wit:

WATCHMAN, TELL US OF THE NIGHT,
A Missionary or Christmas Hymn, by Bowring. Sung at the Monthly Concert, Park Street Church, Boston. Music by LOWELL MASON. (Published.)

In conformity to the Act of Congress &c.
J. M. W. Davis, C. D. M.

The above for sale with a variety of other New Music by S. H. PARKER, 164 Washington St. Feb. 3.

INTELLECTUAL PRACTICAL GRAMMAR.
JUST published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street, Intellectual and Practical Grammar, in a Series of Inductive Questions, connected with Exercises in Composition. By Russell C. Smith, author of Practical and Mental Arithmetic. Names should succeed ideas.

From the American Journal of Education, for January, 1830.—Here is, at last, an attempt to present the subject of grammar in an intellectual form to the mind of the learner. We cannot speak particularly of the work, with the same confidence, as to its accuracy in detail, as if we had had full opportunity to bring it to the test of experiment in the school-room; but its plan is very clearly that which has been repeatedly suggested in our pages, as what was required to render the study of grammar a suitable discipline for the young mind. The author's method is to draw the pupil into conversation about words, and to put such questions to him as lead his mind to the same conclusions that are arrived at in books on grammar, in the shape of definitions and rules. The work is, as it ought to be, of a simple and elementary character; and the illustrations are of that familiar kind which will render the book suitable for general use in schools.

One great advantage of the plan of this work is, that the pupil's mind is kept in continual activity by the variety in the form of the lessons, some of which consist in the correction of improprieties of speech, and others in regular but short and easy exercises, to be written on paper or on the slate. The lessons in parsing are, with the exception of the concluding one, on the Constitution of the United States, presented in gradual succession, and blended with the conversation and oral exercises on each class of words. To most teachers, this work will probably be the more acceptable for the author's good sense in avoiding unnecessary peculiarities in his views of grammar; for, notwithstanding the originality of the plan, the results of the conversations and exercises will be found to correspond pretty nearly to the more formal and theoretic statements contained in Murray's Grammar, with this great advantage, that the pupil is enabled to lay his own good sense on a reasonable basis, and, aided, by the arrangement of Mr. Smith's work, not only to understand perfectly every step of his progress, but to obtain the results for himself, by the exertion of his own thoughts.

To instruct generally, who have not seen this work, we could not, perhaps, describe it more accurately than by saying that it is nearly the same thing among books on grammar, that Colburn's works are among books on arithmetic. We hope the resemblance will hold in other respects also, and that this work on grammar will effect as great and extensive a revolution in the mode of teaching in the branch of which it treats, as has been effected by the labors of Mr. Colburn in his department.

From the examination we have been able to give to the "Practical Grammar" of Mr. Russell C. Smith, we have been satisfied that it is by far the most natural and judicious system of teaching that important science which has ever come under our notice. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of all who are interested in the improvement of our common schools.

SAMUEL J. MAY, Pastor of the Church in Brooklyn, Ct. JONATHAN GOING, Chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Schools in Worcester Village.

ISAC GOODWIN, Worcester. LEONARD WORCESTER, Preceptor of the Latin Grammar School, Worcester.

Feb. 3.

UNBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on Monday the first of March.

A well qualified Assistant, (Miss L. Hodges) is engaged in the Female department, and this School will be found not inferior to any in the State, in system, discipline and economy and the literary advantages afforded to the pupils.

The expenses of a pupil for a term, 11 weeks, board and washing, fuel and tuition in all the branches of an English education \$19 87 1-2—Only Classical and Mathematical course \$20 87 1-2—French when required \$21 00.

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